NOTE: **The Project Charter was signed prior to the reorganization of Naval Military Personnel Command (NMPC), Navy Accounting and Finance Center (NAFC) and Navy Finance Center (NFC), and the deletion of the dual NMPC-08/N-1B5 code and the establishment of Defense Information Technology Services Organization (DITSO). This charter has been modified to reflect the above changes for information purposes.**

APPENDIX C - AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM PROJECT CHARTER

1. Project Identification

   a. Title: Pay and Personnel Source Data System

   b. Short Title: Source Data System (SDS)

   c. Abbreviation: SDS

2. Background

   a. The SDS project is an Automated Information System (AIS) development project supporting the missions of both the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Manpower, Personnel, and Training (N1) and the Comptroller of the Navy (NAVCOMPT). SDS is the second phase of the implementation of the Pay and Personnel Administrative Support System (PASS) Program authorized by the Vice Chief of Naval Operations in 1977. The PASS Program consolidates and integrates field level execution of Navy military pay, personnel, and passenger transportation functions.

   b. PASS Phase I consolidated and collocated pay, personnel, and passenger transportation service offices of the naval shore establishment into a network of 11 Personnel Support Activities (PERSUPPACTS) managing in excess of 146 Personnel Support Activity Detachments (PERSUPP DETS). PASS Phase II, or SDS, is the development and implementation of automated field level pay, personnel administrative, and passenger transportation functions for all Active Duty members.

   c. The SDS project was certified initially on 20 May 1977 by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management (FM). Upon completion of an updated economic analysis and development plan, the project was recertified in April 1981. In November 1981, the scope and significance of SDS was reemphasized through establishment of a full-time, dedicated project management organization, headed by a project manager from the office of OP-01 and deputy project manager from the office of NAVCOMPT.

d. Full-scale development of SDS under this new concept began in FY 1981 and Milestone II was approved April 1982. The first site, PERSUPPACT Philadelphia, was implemented between July and October 1985. Milestone III approval in January 1986 authorized continued implementation. SDS implementation at all CONUS sites, Hawaii, and Argentia, Newfoundland was completed in February 1989.

e. In 1977 with establishment of the PASS Program Office, the PASS Program Manager (Pers-33) was designated the functional manager of SDS. In 1982, functional management responsibilities were transferred to the Project Manager (Pers-103/DITSO-GPE). In 1989, N1B5 (Pers 33) was reappointed as the functional manager for SDS to encompass all active forces afloat and ashore concurrent with the parallel decisions to alter the direction of the Source Data System Afloat (SDSA) from the Shipboard Non-tactical ADP Program (SNAP) hardware to a microcomputer environment.

3. Sponsorship. The SDS project is jointly sponsored by the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Manpower and Personnel, (N1) and NAVCOMPT. Life Cycle Management (LCM) approval authority has been delegated by Office of the Secretary of Defense, Major Automated Information Systems Review Committee (OSD, MAISRC) to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Research, Development and Acquisition (ASN, RD&A) level. Planning, programming, and budgeting for SDS during the POM process is performed by the functional manager. Financial programming and budgeting execution responsibilities are performed by the program manager (Pers-103/DITSO-GPE).

4. Scope

a. System Description. SDS serves, automates, and transmits pay and personnel data to headquarters data bases. It consists of two sub-systems: SDS and SDSA. Unique requirements dictate that each sub-system have certain features necessitated by the environment served. Each system is described below:

(1) SDS is a system of distributed data processing which utilizes HP-3000 processors located at Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command (NCTC) or similar establishments, at which data entered at field sites is processed and transmitted to the Manpower, Personnel and Training Information System (MAPTIS) and Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS). It is unique in that a field activity receives status; i.e. feedback of event

submissions, from MAPTIS and JUMPS level report generation, including error reports, used for account maintenance.

(2) SDSA is a system of data processing which will allow rapid reporting of pay and personnel transactions from afloat units, including those deployed. It will utilize either a micro or mini-processor to edit data and prepare them for transmission via telecommunications in port, or through formatted messages while at sea. Full feedback will not be a feature of this system, although some feedback will be provided while the unit is in port.

(3) At overseas sites, the processor is located at the field site. Large sites will utilize a small mini-processor, while small sites will utilize a microprocessor. Data will be transmitted to the MAPTIS and JUMPS systems at regular intervals utilizing the Defense Data Network (DDN), and feedback will be provided.

b. System Interfaces

(1) Current Interfaces

(a) JUMPS. SDS requirements for providing input to JUMPS and to perform payday processing are specified by the Defense Finance and Accounting Center (DFAS). Data from the field activities is submitted to JUMPS via SDS for processing.

(b) Military Personnel Information System (MILPERSIS). The Chief of Naval Technical Training specifies data that SDS must collect and input to MILPERSIS to eliminate entering redundant data at PERSUPP DETS.

(c) Defense Data Network (DDN) supports SDS by providing electronic transmission of data over long-haul distances and by providing X.25 interface standards that allow the SDS processor to obtain interoperability with other designated systems.

(d) Navy Military Personnel Distribution System (NMPDS). SDS will interface with NMPDS to provide reports of personnel availabilities and transmission and processing of Permanent Change of Station (PCS) orders.

(e) MAPTIS. Pers-1023 specifies reporting requirements which SDS must fulfill to provide input to MAPTIS active duty data bases, which provides feedback data to SDS.

(f) Navy Telecommunication System (NTS). NTS will be utilized by SDSA to transmit information from ships to MAPTIS and JUMPS.

(g) Navy Recruit Accession Module (NRAM). NRAM reports initial gain to Navy strength data on all enlisted accessions, encompassing recruits, Navy veterans (NAVETS), other service veterans (OSVETS) and Sea and Air Mariner (SAM) personnel reporting to the Recruit Training Center (RTC) for in-processing to facilitate data tracking.

(2) Potential Interfaces. These systems may require interface with SDS. Further analysis is required to determine feasibility and specifics.

(a) Support Program for Incentive, Retention, Training Assignment (SPIRIT). Potential to facilitate on line capture and telecommunication of requests for reenlistment, schools and special programs, and to support the Selected Reenlistment Bonus (SRB) precertification process.

(b) Defense Eligibility Enrollment Reporting System/Real Time Automated Personnel Identification System (DEERS/RAPIDS). Potential exists to integrate some DEERS/RAPIDS operations with SDS within PERSUPP DETS and afloat units.

(c) Bases and Stations Information System (BASIS) will access SDS data bases.

(d) Automated Teller Machines (ATMS). ATMs are pay disbursing systems which provide shipboard Navy personnel with a secure means of safeguarding and providing ready access to their personal funds. ATMs will interface with the automated SDSA system.

(e) Other Systems. SDS is recognized as the authoritative source of field pay and personnel data. Additional interfaces may be authorized as new requirements emerge.

c. Architectures. Pay and personnel functions supported by SDS are reflected in pay and personnel information architectures promulgated by the Chief of Naval Operations and Assistant Comptroller of the Navy for Financial Management Systems. SDS is a critical ingredient for achieving target architectures and is recognized as a major component of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Manpower and Personnel (DCNO, (MP)) and NAVCOMPT Navy military pay and personnel strategy.

d. Functions to be Automated. SDS provides automated support for performance of field level responsibilities in the area of pay, personnel administration, and passenger transportation. Mission elements directly supported by SDS are represented by these broad functional areas:

(1) Submissions of pay and personnel transactions to the central headquarters files.

(2) Execution of pay and claim processing and financial reporting.

(3) Provision of local pay, personnel administrative and passenger transportation support to individual Navy members and their commands.

(4) Provision of management information and reports to all levels of management, including the PASS network and supported commands.

e. Performance Objectives. Objectives are broken into four categories: Data Reporting, Pay Support, Management Information and Miscellaneous. SDS is designed and developed to meet the following objectives:

(1) Data Reporting Objectives.

(a) Increase the accuracy of active duty field-reported transactions through on-line editing against an updated field data base to a 99 per cent acceptance rate for the Navy Enlisted System (NES) and Officer Personnel Information System (OPINS) updates, and a 97 per cent acceptance rate for the JUMPS update.

(b) Increase the timeliness rate of active duty field-reported data (including payments) by ensuring that 98 per cent of the field-generated transactions are available at the central site headquarters for master file update within an average of 1 day for SDS activities and 6 days for SDSA activities after release of the event by the terminal operator.

(c) Notify PASS offices through feedback transactions, of active duty update results from their submission and other sources within two work days after update occurrence at the headquarters central sites.

(2) Pay Support Objectives.

(a) For SDS, deliver a minimum of 98 per cent of Pay Computation Update (PCU) transactions to the PERSUPP DETS prior to close of business on the weekday following receipt of data from JUMPS (Not to exceed 1 full work day).

(b) Provide timely and accurate information to separation activities to reduce the number of out-of-balance pay accounts at separation, thus reducing the annual Military Personnel, Navy (MPN) losses.

(c) Provide the capability to access the data provided in the Master Military Pay Account (MMPA).

(3) Management Information Objectives.

(a) Respond to 80 per cent of all non-standard, multiple-record, complex queries from the local data bases in less than 2 days.

(b) Respond immediately to on-line simple queries from the local data base during regular working hours and provide response to multiple queries via a batch-deferred method for delivery on the next work day.

(c) Reduce the Navy costs of holding Military Personnel, Navy (MPN) funds in reserve to accommodate the uncertainty in MPN obligations caused by untimely and inaccurate reporting of pay entitlement changes.

(4) Miscellaneous Objectives.

(a) Respond to normal keyboard entries in less than 3 seconds 90 per cent of the time and less than 7 seconds 99 per cent of the time. This requirement is for on-line responses and is not for extensive data base queries.

(b) Provide an automated system capable of supporting, with no reduction in the type or quality of services, additional active duty forces of up to 320,000 personnel, within six months of mobilization (M+6).

(c) Provide the capability to recall overseas passenger reservation information and Air Mobilization Command (AMC) Transportation Authorization (MTA) accountability records within 15 minutes from the local data base.

(d) Provide the capability to eliminate manual annotation of Leave and Earning Statements (LESs), of Officer Distribution Control Reports (ODCRs), and of Enlisted Distribution and Verification Reports (EDVRs) by recording relevant information about pay changes and personnel actions at the time field transactions are transmitted to the central sites.

(e) Provide a tutorial "help" system for 100 per cent of the input screens to assist the user in validating the data required on the screen.

(f) Provide the capability which will facilitate daily financial reporting of the deputy disbursing officer (DDO) to the associate disbursing officer (ADO).

f. Project Schedule and Priorities

(1) Ashore

(a) The implementation of SDS in CONUS, Hawaii, and Newfoundland was completed in February 1989. The prototype for overseas sites commenced in 1990. The long-term goal is to bring all mobile units, including submarines, under PASS/SDS prior to full-fleet implementation of SDSA. Ultimately, the goal for SDS is to provide automated support Navy-wide.

(b) A modular approach to development and implementation is authorized. Composition and timing of specific software releases to be implemented will be coordinated with major claimants, functional sponsors, the user community, the SDS Project Manager and other agencies as necessary.

(c) Software Priorities. Priority 1: Event reporting and feedback for pay and personnel; information support for PASS offices and their customer demands. Priority 2: On-line inquiry capability. Priority 3: Payroll processing (including regular payday, mass special pay, individual special pay, ACDUTRA processing, and related financial reporting). Future priorities will be determined as necessary.

(2) Afloat

(a) An SDSA program is under development. The first phase of SDSA will utilize the Uniform Microcomputer Disbursing System (UMIDS) as the pay module which will interface with a personnel module. Platform sponsors N2, 3 and 5, will be advised of installation and operation in the specific platform

environment. Personnel will be trained on the operational aspects of the hardware and the functional aspects of software. A trouble/users assistance desk will be available in Norfolk and San Diego to assist users with hardware and software problems for both personnel and pay.

(b) Priorities. Priority 1: Develop personnel Source Data System Afloat and modify Uniformed Microcomputer Disbursing System (UMIDS) to integrate personnel data. Priority 2: Redesign afloat pay support to reflect ashore pay support. Priority 3: Additional functionality to be determined by functional manager.

5. Overseas. The overseas prototypes were installed in 1990. Implementation commenced in FY92. SDSA (Micro) may be installed at small overseas activities because of its expected stand-alone capability at reduced cost.

6. Functional Manager

a. The role, authority and responsibility of the PASS Program Manager is generally defined in OPNAVINST 1000.23B. The specific responsibility and authority relative to the SDS automated information system are as follows:

(1) Responsible to the PASS program co-sponsors for policy implementation and program execution.

(2) Reports periodically to the co-sponsors on progress, problems, and recommended policy decisions.

(3) Is the direct point of contact for matters concerning progress, policy and liaison, except those issues specifically related to technical development of automated systems.

(4) Establishes PASS Program co-sponsors priorities for SDS.

(5) Defends all SDS resource requirements for the POM.

(6) Is functional manager for field military pay, personnel, and passenger transportation automation.

(7) Establishes SDS functional requirements, and Reserve functional requirements related to Annual Training (AT) reporting.

(8) Ensures proper coordination with other functional managers.

(9) Conducts evaluation and follow-up in terms of validation and certification of software and automated system before its release to the field.

(10) Participates in all milestone reviews as appropriate.

(11) Reviews functional course curricula for formal school training.

(12) Publishes the project charter; coordinates the development, maintenance and publication of the functional description for the co-sponsors.

(13) Is the approval authority on behalf of program co-sponsors in accordance with SECNAVINST 5231.1C.

(14) Ensures the timely publication, currency of information and distribution of the SDS Procedures Manual.

7. Project Manager Responsibilities and Accountability

a. Appointment. The SDS Project Manager, appointed by the Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel (ACNP) For Information Systems Management, is the Director, Field Information Systems Division, Pers-103/DITSO-GPE.

b. Ashore/overseas. The SDS Project Manager is responsible for the design, development, implementation and maintenance of Source Data System, and designates and supervises the ADP manager. To fulfill these responsibilities, the Project Manager:

(1) Will develop and coordinate a Project Management Plan (PMP) which identifies organizational relationships and responsibilities for management and support of the Information System (IS) project during the LCM phase.

(2) Develops, tests and maintains SDS software; prepares and maintains all appropriate LCM documentation. Approves release of software to Beta test sites.

(3) Ensures liaison with personnel, pay, and passenger transportation managers, processing centers, and with current and prospective users in field offices and at the central site.

(4) Acquires all ADP and telecommunications equipment for supporting and operating SDS at field and headquarters sites.

(5) Resolves systems malfunctions and monitors performance of systems software and telecommunications.

(6) Develops and executes plans to install equipment. Implements SDS at field and headquarters sites.

(7) Ensures that training and materials plans are developed and that training is provided for SDS users and their supervisors.

(8) Ensures adherence of LCM procedures and ADP security instructions.

(9) Schedules and presents all system decision papers for LCM reviews.

(10) Ensures objectives of SDS at field and central sites are obtained.

c. Afloat. The SDS project manager is responsible for the design, development and project planning of a microcomputer-based SDS application for Navy ships. To fulfill these responsibilities the project manager will:

(1) Develop a software package to support pay, personnel, and passenger transportation functions in SDSA.

(2) Prepare and maintain configuration procedures and records for software documentation and hardware.

(3) Oversee the implementation of afloat units.

(4) Train personnel using the system and develop a users' guide.

(5) Maintain maximum compatibility of SDSA with SDS ashore.

(6) Serve as a member of the SDS/SDSA working group.

8. Project Manager Authority

a. Management Authority. This includes authority over:

(1) All technical aspects of the project including ADP and telecommunications management of SDS as outlined in the SECNAVINST 5231.1C.

(2) Line supervision of SDS project branches as well as technical oversight and tasking of personnel assigned to the project from other offices and commands.

(3) Formulating all SDS resource requirements (both POM and budget) and controlling, subject to Pers-10 review, resource execution plans authorized through those instruments.

(4) Negotiating tasking agreements with other offices (Memorandum of Understanding, etc.) for performance of tasks and services necessary to meet SDS objectives.

(5) Obtaining through appropriate channels, consulting or commercial ADP services.

(6) Obtaining certification by NAVCOMPT of pay aspects of SDS before its implementation in accordance with NAVCOMPTMAN, paragraph 031503.

(7) Maintaining liaison with other personnel, pay, and passenger transportation management offices to ensure that SDS adequately supports performance of their functions.

(8) Coordinating with the functional manager on requirements and priorities of software changes.

b. Technical Authority. Primary technical authority is subject only to technical standards and directives governing Navy, CNO, and CNP information resource management. Authority extends to technical management of competitive procurement of technical services, hardware, software and telecommunications equipment. The Project Manager supervises the technical representative on Source Selection and Evaluation Board and on other boards dealing with acquisition of ADP goods and services and ensures that all aspects of contracts negotiated are consistent with project schedules and objectives.

9. Special Authorities

(1) The PASS Program Manager (Pers-331)/functional manager, in coordination with NAVCOMPT/Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS HQ) on pay and accounting issues and with PERS-10 on the automated aspects of SDS, is the authority which certifies the functional aspects of SDS.

(2) DFAS-CL, with oversight by NAVCOMPT/DFAS, has a special relationship with the SDS project. DFAS-CL performs these tasks for the project: defining pay-related requirements, procedures and interfaces; operating SDS equipment supporting PERSUPPACTs as well as the SDS central processors which interface to MAPTIS/JUMPS; and the development of UMIDS software to interface with the personnel module of SDSA. The SDS project manager is authorized to directly task SDS project personnel at DFAS-CL with information copies of the tasking to DFAS-CL. DFAS-CL also assists in testing of SDS software changes and implementation of new activities. Participation in meetings, providing of reports and leadership of projects are done as requested by Pers-1032/DITSO-GPES.

10. Project Reporting. The Project Manager will provide via the functional manager a quarterly written status report to the sponsors to be supplemented with briefings, as required. In conjunction with the PASS Program Manager and DFAS Headquarters, the Project Manager will provide an overview of the progress of the project to the SDS Steering Group on an as required basis. The Project Manager will report on the progress of the project to the ASN(FM) review group through system decision papers as required under the DOD LCM System.

11. Users' Responsibility and Accountability. SDS has both headquarters and field users.

a. Major headquarters users are the Bureau of Naval Personnel and DFAS-CL. They utilize SDS as the major source of field input to active pay and personnel corporate data bases.

(1) Major responsibilities of headquarters users are to define inputs to their systems, support feedback to the field, and help prepare requests for program and ADP design.

(2) The sources of headquarters user requirements are system change requests and ADP interface documents.

b. Field users are the PERSUPPACTs, PERSUPP DETs, and shipboard disbursing and personnel offices.

(1) Major responsibilities of field users are to identify requirements for field reporting and system monitoring; recommend improvements in MAPTIS/JUMPS data submission procedures; monitor system operation and field data base integrity; and interface (through designated field coordinators) with SDS processing centers.

(2) The sources of field user requirements are trouble reports and the semi-annual PERSUPPACT CO's conferences.

12. Relationships and Channels of Communication

a. Reporting and Approvals. Project accomplishment is reported according to LCM procedures with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Financial Management as milestone approval authority. Project progress is reported monthly by the Project Manager through status reports via the functional manager to co-sponsors.

b. Other interfaces. The project requires numerous interfaces to meet the goal of developing a comprehensive field-level system which integrates pay and personnel and operates both ashore and afloat. Primary interfaces are shown below:

(1) Organizations whose mission and functions will be directly supported by the operation of SDS are:

(a) PASS Program Manager, PASS major claimants, PASS offices, and afloat commanders. SDS is the primary support mechanism for pay and personnel administrative functions in the field. The SDS Project Manager interfaces with these components to obtain feedback on technical performance of equipment and software and to provide training and implementation as new systems and/or enhancements are brought on line.

(b) Bureau of Naval Personnel (BUPERS). SDS is the means by which BUPERS automated central personnel files receive field input and report status back to the field. The SDS Project Manager interfaces with departments within BUPERS to obtain field reporting requirements and to ensure adequate ADP interfaces between SDS and other manpower, personnel, and training information systems.

(c) DFAS-CL. SDS is the means by which Navy automated pay files receive field input and report status back to the field and execute pay and claims processes in the field. The SDS Project Manager interfaces with DFAS-CL to obtain pay-related require-ments and to effect adequate functional and ADP integration between SDS and central pay automated systems.

(d) NAVCOMPT/DFAS. NAVCOMPT/DFAS policies and procedures for pay and financial reporting are implemented in the field through SDS. Both the functional and project managers interface with DFAS who publishes and releases the SDS Procedures Manual, to obtain input on pay and financial reporting require-ments, and to effect adequate functional and ADP integration between SDS and accounting and financial reporting systems.

(2) Organizations exercising policy or managerial oversight of SDS are within BUPERS:

(a) N-1B5/Pers-331: SDS Project Manager coordinates with the functional manager to determine the personnel and funding requirements; to coordinate the priorities of all requirements; to provide status on requirements and schedule implementation; to ensure compatibility with overall policy and goals of the PASS Program; to obtain major claimant assistance in implementation; and to validate requirements.

(b) Pers-332: SDS Project Manager interfaces with Pers-332 to provide status on requirements, schedule and implementation and to ensure compatibility with policy and goals for the Passenger Transportation Management Branch.

(3) Organizations supporting SDS through specific tasking are:

(a) Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET). CNET interfaces with the SDS Project Manager to arrange automated data exchange with CNET information systems and to assist SDS in planning for and implementing changes to Navy organic training programs (e.g., "A" schools, "C" schools, and the Navy Supply Corps School, Athens, GA) affected by SDS, SDSA, and PASS.

(b) Commander, Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command (COMNAVTELCOM). COMNAVTELCOM arranges for housing and operation of designated SDS computer equipment at selected Navy Computer and Telecommunications Station sites and provides technical and managerial assistance during the project life cycle.

(c) Automatic Data Processing Selection Office (ADPSO). ADPSO acts as the contracting office for SDS equipment acquisitions.

(d) Navy Regional Contracting Center (NRCC). Washington NRCC acts as the contracting office for SDS software support and other related acquisitions.

(e) Navy Management Systems Support Office (NAVMASSO). NAVMASSO will coordinate the installation of SDSA in ships and provide implementation support for some or all of the SDSA program.

13. Organization and Location

a. The following shows the project organization and the project branches located with the Field Information Systems Division. The Head, Field Information Systems Division (DITSO-GPE), is the Director of the Division and SDS Project Manager.

b. The Field Information Systems Division consists of civilian employees who are computer specialists, computer system analysts, computer programmers, and computer operators; and military personnel who are managers, data processors, personnelmen and disbursing clerks. This division consists of five branches whose functions are:

(1) Program Management Branch (Pers-1031/DITSO-GPEP) plans organizes and coordinates the planning, development, and implementation of the projects within the division. Plans, organizes, submits and defends the budget for the division. Provides contract management and Contracting Officers Technical Representative (COTR) services in support of contractor tasks.

(2) Software Engineering Branch (Pers-1032/DITSO-GPES) designs and develops new and ongoing system enhancements, implements and maintains the ongoing applications software for both the front end processors and the central host processors, and maintains data bases for SDS.

(3) Technical Services Branch (Pers-1033/DITSO-GPET) provides project requests (tasking statements) to all SDS processing centers and funds telecommunications and operations costs per their planning estimates. Conducts Site Survey of proposed new PSD locations and develops site preparation requirements. Prepares, in conjunction with the technical director of the hardware contract, all orders for SDS hardware,

software, and telecommunications equipment. Maintains liaison with SDS processing centers and with the trouble desk to resolve problems with hardware, software, and telecommunications. Maintains hardware configuration management documentation for each SDS processing center, PSD, and CSD. Analyzes hardware changes requested by the field, approves equipment relocation by user or provides estimated cost of contractor effort, and tracks projects to completion.

(4) Field Operations Branch (Pers-1034/DITSO-GPEO) conducts independent acceptance testing of SDS before exportation and implementation. Performs configuration management tasks and functions on all SDS applications software. Performs the role of SDS ADP security manager. Serves as the central point for all production functions for all SDS processors. Handles Associate Data Base Administrator inquiries and conducts software downloads to the field sites. Prepares and maintains SDS training manuals.

(5) Field Support Branch (Pers-1035/DITSO-GPEF) manages implementation at field user's sites and assists users with non-production related questions. Conducts functional user and site manager training for all sites.

c. Support functions

(1) Technical support functions are provided by various support organizations as identified in paragraph 8b.

(2) The project manager has a staff to provide project-related administrative support; other administrative support is provided within BUPERS by other Pers-10 offices.

(3) Major contracting support is provided by ADPSO which administers the hardware contract; Department of Energy is contracted to support training; and the Navy Regional Contracting Center, Washington, provides contracting support for acquiring and administering contracts for systems software development and maintenance, as well as for independent testing.

d. The offices of the SDS Project Manager are located in Building 36, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20370-1030. Telephone number is commercial (202) 475-2148/2150 or DSN 335-2148/2150.

14. Project Transition/Disestablishment. The project office will continue to manage SDS development, deployment, operation and maintenance throughout the anticipated life of SDS--FY 2000.

15. Milestone Approvals. LCM Milestone II was approved in April 1982 and Milestone III, which authorized continued implementation, was approved in January 1986 for SDS. Because of the redirection of SDSA, it will have separate milestone approvals starting with Milestone III.